

WORLD EVENTS FLASHED FROM CAPITALS OF EUROPE

GAME YET IN AFRICA

Natives of Country Toured by Roosevelt Pestered.

THEIR VILLAGES ARE INVADDED

Wild Beasts Feed in Cornfields and Tear Roofs from Barns, Which Is Taken as Indication that American Hunter Did Not Devastate Jungles—Restriction on Elephants.

London, July 30.—Col. Roosevelt left plenty of big game behind him in British East Africa. The Uganda and Nyassa game warden, in their official report of wild animals killed during the last year, say that 4,100 head of royal game were shot by licensed hunters, one of whom was the colonel.

The list of the killed in Uganda shows sixty-five gazelles, forty-four redbucks, 140 hartebeests, sixty-six bushbuck, 112 waterbuck, 101 antelopes, nineteen Columbus monkeys, fifteen marabout storks, eighteen rhinoceros, sixty tops, eighteen wart hogs, and 143 elephants. The last item in the list must have proved a valuable one.

Restriction on Elephants. The game regulations in Uganda prevent the shooting of any elephant the tusks of which weigh less than eleven pounds each. Several pairs are known to have fetched \$250 a pair, and, as sportsmen generally pick out the largest quarry, the value of the ivory thus obtained must have exceeded \$20,000.

The natives and settlers are not likely to shed tears over this destruction of elephants. In some districts of Uganda, Toro, for example, the ravages of these beasts are so great that the people are being forced to abandon the districts. It is said to be an uncommon thing to see herds of about 300 elephants roaming at large and rendering uninhabitable large areas of fertile land.

Invade Villages at Night. In one district the animals have become so bold that they not only feed at night in the cornfields, but enter the villages, remove the roofs of the corn bins, and help themselves.

Under the game laws a peasant whose garden is being ravaged by elephants is not allowed to shoot them. He can only send to his chief, who is empowered to act in such cases, and the peasant is advised in the meantime to frighten the animals off by shouting or beating drums. The chief may take two or three days to reach the spot, by which time the elephants have probably departed.

ROADS AID EMPLOYEES.

Accommodation Stations Built for Tollers in Prussia.

Berlin, July 30.—The railway authorities in Prussia evidently mean to be up to date in the matter of care for the comfort and well being of their employees. Their last movement in this direction is to provide clubhouses for employees who end the day's service at a point distant from their homes.

At certain points along the various lines they have built two-story houses, with comfortable sleeping and eating rooms, where engineers, conductors, inspectors, and section hands can pass the night and take supper or breakfast. The dormitories contain two, four, and six beds, and there are separate sleeping rooms for specially privileged officials. Each railroad man actually employed on a train who has to pass the night away from his home is supplied at the point of departure with a bedding outfit packed in a handy case. If he wishes, he can take provisions with him, which he can have cooked or warmed up at the sleeping station. Some of the newly opened houses are supplied with a small library of books or a few of the day's papers. No charge is made for the accommodation or service.

WILL BUILD AIRSHIP FLEET.

Count von Moltke Plans Craft for Military Use.

Berlin, July 30.—Count Frederick von Moltke, nephew of the great field marshal, has formed a company to construct a fleet of airships especially designed for military purposes. The government has promised to assist the enterprise as soon as a trial dirigible has been finished and tested.

The vessels will be capable of carrying light guns and a quantity of explosives. The type chosen is a peculiar triple Zorn balloon, which, within a single framework of Canadian fir, contains really three motor balloons, each with its own motor, and each detachment in two minutes, together with its own share of the framework.

Thus, on arrival over the enemy, the front balloon can be quickly detached to take back to headquarters any dispatches, photographs, and so forth, the rear balloon can follow with later news, while the middle part remains to take part in the fight and drop bombs over the enemy. All three parts can be put together again rapidly.

The whole construction is 200 feet long. The effective lifting power after deduction of the airship's own weight and the weight of the cars and machinery is 11,000 pounds. The entire framework can be quickly dismantled in sections. Each part of the triple balloon can also be anchored separately.

INSURANCE AGAINST RAIN.

Many Englishmen Take Out Policies in New Risk Idea.

London, July 30.—As the rain promised to hurt the Englishman's summer this year as badly as it did last year, a scheme of insurance has been drawn up at Lloyd's whereby underwriters are prepared to insure against one-tenth of an inch of rain falling on more than two days a week at any towns on the south and east coasts, where the daily rainfall is officially measured or satisfactory records can be obtained.

For a premium of \$1.50, covering seven days, compensation will be paid at the rate of \$2.50 a day for every day in excess of two days on which one-tenth of an inch of rain falls, while a premium of \$2.50 insures against an excess of four wet days in a fortnight. The greater part of the one-tenth of an inch must fall during the daytime.

KING GEORGE DEVOTED.

Shows Marked Consideration for Mother Since Accession.

London, July 30.—King George has been very considerate of his mother since the death of King Edward. The etiquette and the custom of European courts insist that the widow of a sovereign shall vacate the palace immediately after her husband's funeral. Queen Adelaide left Windsor Castle within an hour after the burial of her husband, King William. Queen Alexandra, however, has been permitted by her son to remain at Buckingham Palace as long as she wished.

She is now superintending the packing of her personal effects preparatory to leaving the palace forever. She left the palace the other day to call upon her son at Marlborough House, three blocks away. It was the first time she had been outside the palace since the King's funeral.

KING ALBERT VISITS PARIS

Accompanied by Belgium Queen on Pleasure.

Find Magnificent Dinner Service at Quai d'Orsay Marked with Their Initials, "A. E."

Paris, July 30.—The latest royal guests in Paris are the King and Queen of the Belgians, who are installed, as is usual with distinguished visitors, in the palace of the minister of foreign affairs (M. Pichon) on the Quai d'Orsay. Paris at once made its usual joke and referred to the building as the "Palais Royal," and no little amusement was felt by the visitors on their arrival on finding that some economical official had stamped the words "Palais Royal" in purple ink by means of an ordinary India-rubber stamp on the letter paper provided for their use.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were delighted to find the magnificent Sevres dinner service used at the Quai d'Orsay marked not only with the Galle Chantier-deer but also with the letters "A. E." The royal guests took this for a delicate compliment to themselves and nobody spoiled their pleasure by pointing out that the initials really stood for "Affaires Etrangères," foreign affairs, the ministry wherein they were staying.

PRINCESS BONAPARTE DEAD

She Was Wife of Marquise de Villeneuve and Had Romantic Career.

The recent death of Mme. De Villeneuve, who was Princess Jeanne Bonaparte, sister of Prince Roland Bonaparte, recalls some incidents in the life of the third republic, and her relations with the royal house made her a figure of importance until the break in the happy relationship.

Princess Jeanne Bonaparte was born September 15, 1861, at the Abbaye d'Orval. Her father was Prince Pierre Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I and son of Lucien Bonaparte. Prince Pierre was never well received at the court of Napoleon III, because his father had displeased Napoleon I by his marriage with Mlle. Alexandrine de Bieschamps. Because of this marriage, Lucien Bonaparte was excluded from the imperial inheritance and treated by Napoleon I as later Pierre Bonaparte was treated by Napoleon III. In 1882 Prince Pierre was despoiled of his paternal inheritance, and in exchange he received only a modest income from the Emperor's private purse. Even then there was a great coolness between the Emperor and Prince Pierre, but this coolness became an open rupture when Pierre signified his intention of marrying Mlle. Clemence Ruffin, daughter of a contractor and granddaughter of an officer of the First Empire. Mlle. Ruffin was beautiful and good; to her beauty was united great intelligence, and her influence over Pierre was sufficient to make him decide that if he could not obtain the Emperor's consent he could at least be married secretly by a Corsican priest. In a chapel of the Church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, opposite the Louvre, the same church from the spire of which ring the bells for the St. Bartholomew massacre, the marriage took place. Later it was regularized in Belgium and still later in France.

A Hard Struggle.

Five children were born, and of these only two lived—Prince Roland and Princess Jeanne. When they were young their parents lived in Auteuil, a quarter of Paris near Passy. There the Prince had a vast garden, and this he filled with animals, some of them ferocious. Among them was a lioness, which was the terror of the neighborhood, and at last Prince Pierre was obliged to give it to the Zoological Gardens of Marseilles. When the troubles of 1870 arrived the Prince and his family were obliged to take refuge in Belgium. There he had a property called Eploix, situated in a forest far from habitation. One day the house was destroyed by fire, and Prince Pierre, old, discouraged, and ruined, would have then abandoned everything had it not been for the superhuman courage of his admirable wife. Princess Jeanne thought only of her children's welfare, and went to London, where she opened a millinery establishment. The Princess had no assistance, and, in spite of her courage, in spite of her determination, she did not succeed.

She returned to Paris, because there she thought that she would find those who owe all they have to the empire. "Surely," she said, "one of these grateful ones will assist us." Yes; some did offer aid, but on condition that the Princess leave France with her children. "My children are French," replied the mother; and then she began the struggle that was to make her son a brave officer, of her daughter a distinguished artist. But the struggle was hard and the Princess was too proud to ask assistance from those who had turned away at her first appeal. Only one among those who had once been ministers of Napoleon III remembered, and that one was Duruy.

PRINCE IN FAST AUTO

Royal German Makes Ride that Thrills Country.

ON THE MINUTE FOR TRAINS

Missing Fast Silesian Express He Commands Chauffeur to Catch It and Thrilling Ride Over Short Cuts Accomplishes Feat with Record for Time and Luck.

Berlin, July 30.—The German crown prince has just had an exciting ride of ninety-four miles in an automobile in an attempt to catch the Silesian express, which he had missed. The distance was covered in two hours.

As the prince's car dashed up to Goerlitz Station in Berlin the train was steaming out. The prince, it is reported, shouted to his chauffeur: "Catch it somehow!" and a wild race began through the crowded outskirts of Berlin, then on cross-country roads made soft by heavy rains. The train's first stopping place was Komg's Wusterhausen, but the prince knew that it was impossible for him to catch it there, so he dashed on, tearing into Luben, a distance of sixty miles, at 11:50, just as the train departed.

Just Misses It Again. Ten minutes later the motor reached Lubbenau, the center of the Spree Forest. The road was lined with children and their nurses, in huge multi-colored skirts, who watched the motor fly past to the station, which was reached, like the others, just as the train left.

The crown prince promptly demanded by telegram that the train should be stopped at Cottbus, the next station. He then jumped into his motor and the rush began again through a canal intersected country. Cottbus was finally reached at 12:31, one minute after the train had left. A special, however, was in readiness on the siding, and flinging himself into its single carriage, the prince was whizzed by a huge express engine over the next fifty-eight miles to Goerlitz, where the express was being held up for him.

The drive from Berlin to Cottbus, a distance of 150 kilometers (ninety-four miles), had been done in two hours, while the express had covered in 119 minutes rail distance of 115 kilometers (72 miles).

PORTABLE AERODROME NEXT.

German Military Authorities Order Sheds for Army Use.

Berlin, July 30.—Transportable airship sheds of a new type which can be set up in less than twenty-four hours have been ordered by the German military authorities. These sheds are 30 feet long, 26 feet wide, 8 feet high, and are made of Mannesmann steel tubing and waterproof canvas covering.

The tubes are fixed at equal distances in iron sockets and the whole erection is fastened securely to the ground by means of so-called spiral screw anchors. It is claimed for these sheds that their erection causes the least possible damage to cultivated land, and another advantage is that they possess special facilities for being secured to the earth so as to provide absolute safety in the most violent hurricane. There are, moreover, special contrivances by way of huge movable wind screens to protect the airships from sudden gusts when entering or leaving their shelters.

MILITARY LAW EVADED.

Many Sons of France Dodge Compulsory Enlistment.

Paris, July 30.—One of the indirect consequences of compulsory military service is illustrated by some statistics just published by the French war office. The number of young men who leave the country at the time when they should join the army, and apparently for the express purpose of evading their obligations, is steadily and rapidly on the increase. In 1907 there were only 4,905 of them. In 1908 the number amounted to 11,782, and in 1909 the disconcerting figure of 17,258 was reached. There could be no more conclusive proof of the unpopularity of the duty or of the headway made by the anti-militarist propaganda.

DISCARDS CHINESE HUSBAND.

Young Society Woman of Paris Obtains a Divorce.

Paris, July 30.—The courts have divorced a young French woman from her husband, a Chinese, whose marriage made a sensation a few years ago as the bride, Mlle. Breteuil, was a member of a leading family in Parisian society. The bridegroom, Oh Kay, came to Paris to study law; he was extremely rich and of good standing in his own country. The divorce was pronounced by default, for the husband neither appeared nor was represented. Mme. Oh Kay testified that she had been cruelly treated and that she had escaped with her little child, thanks to the assistance of the French consul, from her Chinese home. Her evidence showed that, as is often the case in these marriages, as long as they remained in Europe the husband acted like a European, but when they moved to China he became once more a Chinese.

A Bernhardt Trick.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is supposed to be something of an artist as well as an actress, was recently called upon in one of her marvelous creations to enact the role of a sculptor, and to model a certain bust in view of the audience. This fairly electrified the critics, but when going into rhapsodies over the technical skill in handling the clay which Mme. Bernhardt exhibited they showed that the knew little of the artistic tricks of actors and actresses; as a matter of fact, she does nothing of the kind. The bust is modeled and baked, and over it is placed damp clay of the same color. The talented actress merely pulls off, leaving the beautifully-modeled head underneath.

FINDS APPENDICITIS CAUSE.

Scientist Says Method of Grinding Wheat Is to Blame.

London, July 30.—Sir Lauder Brunton, one of England's most eminent physicians, told the public health congress that met at Birkenhead that he believed the large increase of appendicitis during the last twenty years was due to modern methods of grinding wheat into flour.

Sir Lauder said that years ago wheat was always ground between two millstones, but to-day it is ground between steel rollers, which really acted like scissors, the wheat being cut up. Wheat ground in the new way would be different under the microscope from that ground under old-fashioned millstones and there might be a difference in the way it is attributable to this.

Sir Lauder said he had seen an extraordinary report on endemic neuritis in America, which, it was stated, was produced by polished rice. If the patients ate the rice without its being polished, they got well. This showed how minute alterations would produce extraordinary changes in the individual.

BLACKS ONCE THE RULERS

Traces Found in Sudan of Fallen Empires.

Reports Made of Archaeological Investigations in Basins of Niger and Senegal.

Paris, July 30.—That powerful negro empires of great size and some culture existed in the Sudan before the white races entered Africa is the conviction of a French scientist, M. Zeltner, who reports in La Nature on the result of his archaeological investigations in the basins of the rivers Niger and Senegal.

Within a triangle formed by the towns of Timbuktu, Kayes, and Bamako he located fifty-two archaeological deposits consisting of ruins of unknown cities. M. Zeltner's most interesting finds were made in caves on the Upper Senegal. Here an abundance of runic signs and drawings were found traced on rocks. They were similar in character to those discovered in South African caverns. The writings have some resemblance to those signs found on ancient ruins further eastward in the Sahara Desert, and are believed by M. Zeltner to be related to the present Turco alphabet.

The discoveries made have yet to be thoroughly studied. M. Zeltner thinks that the archaeological exploration of the African continent is yet in its infancy and will doubtless yield surprising results in establishing the advanced state of development attained by the black races in early times.

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AVIATOR AT SIXTY

British Naval Expert Takes First Air Trip.

LIKES THE WATER BETTER

"Closest Approach to an Aeroplane in Stiff Breeze Is to Be on the Bridge of Torpedo Boat in Half Gale," Says Sexagenarian After Alighting from a Flight.

London, July 30.—Arnold White, the naval expert, who calls himself a sedentary sexagenarian, made his first trip in an aeroplane with Graham White at Bourne-moor recently. He thus describes it:

"The closest approach to an aeroplane in a stiff breeze is to be on the bridge of a torpedo boat in half a gale. The switchback motion is delightful when ascending, but the downward swoop is terrifying when near the ground because nothing but the personality of the skipper is present to suggest that the machine will not strike the ground with fatal effects on captain and passenger. "When the first shock of a new environment is over the sense of a new force beats in on one's intelligence, a force that is like nothing on earth or in water, but which recalls the dream experience most people know of effortless gliding, especially when the wind is abate the aeroplane."

"The combination of moral, intellectual, and physical qualities required for the making of a good aviator are substantially those wanted in a naval officer. Personality in the air is of the same importance as personality in sea war. "Of the brave men who are striving to win the battle with the air one can only speak with reverence and admiration, especially as in my humble experience the pleasantest moment was that in which the machine was induced to come safely to a standstill on the ground."

WALLFLOWERS IN BLACK AT COURT BALLS.

The Swedish court is much more amusing since the advent of the Crown Princess, once Princess Margaret of Connaught. But there is a rule in force at court balls which seems a trifle peculiar. The ladies who dance appear in white, and black must be worn by wallflowers.

HARMON'S RIVAL AT POLLS

The Man Republicans Have Chosen to Redeem Ohio in the Fall Election.

The first question asked after Warren George Harding was nominated for governor by that Republican convention in Ohio was, "Whose man is he?"

Well, it may save a bit of guessing to credit Mr. Harding to the account of Mr. Warren G. Harding, of Marion, Ohio, says the New York Globe. If the nominee for governor out in Ohio is any one's man, he is his own. There never has been a time when he was not perfectly willing to say what he thought of any one else on the State map. He has his own set of ideas, and they only jump through the hoop when he snaps his fingers. There was a time when Mr. Harding thought that Senator Foraker was probably the greatest man that ever responded with John D. Archbold. But Mr. Harding isn't hidebound in partisanship. Senator Foraker and Col. Roosevelt fell upon a bicker, and Foraker got rather the worst of it. And then certain correspondence with certain heads of the Standard Oil was published, and Mr. Harding threw up his hands.

"Mr. Foraker may be ready to commit hara-kiri," said he. "I'm not."

And his editorial comment in the Marion Star, which he owns, edits, and operates, upon the Foraker letters was about the most peppery thing printed—and every Ohio editor was so full of paprika that the whole State sneezed. Since then Harding has been about as independent a politician as the State possesses, according to a trustworthy report. He was ambitious, and he did not disguise the fact. He has been a candidate for the nomination for governor before, and two years ago he made a small and backward run toward the United States Senate. In pursuance of these various desires he was ready to enter into an amicable arrangement with any one who had goods to deliver—but he always maintained the attitude of a party to the contract.

He was never part of the merchandise. The tale comes from Ohio that he doesn't really hope for success in this campaign, for Uncle Jug Harmon is favorite in the northwest corner of the Statehouse. But according to Ohio tradition, he will be entitled to the nomination for governor two years later—and then watch Warren gallop home.

He is a good deal the same sort of a campaigner that Senator Foraker used to be. Lacking that eloquence which inspired the senior's audiences, Harding is tall, erect, strikingly handsome, with a suggestion of fire and courage in his brown eyes. There are few better men on the Ohio hustings than he, and—with the single exception of the reputed ownership of some stock in a brewery—his record cannot be attacked. That brewery stock is an unpleasant feature just now, however, with Ohio fighting the election battle on every street corner. As an editor he has been eminently successful, for he put in practice theories regarding the direction of a country paper that were twenty years ahead of his time. He made them pay.

Born in Morrow County forty-five years ago, he came to Marion County with his parents as a young man. He taught school for a time, and then he studied law a little, and then he became a printer in the office of the local paper, the Star. There are traditions to the effect that he maintained a high average of pace during nonbusiness hours, but when he was at work he was just as speedy. By and by, he became editor of the Star, and in time the owner. In this he was aided by a fortunate marriage, for his wife not only brought him

PRINCESS LEARNS TO RIDE.

Daughter of King George Is Taking Daily Lessons.

London, July 30.—Princess Mary, the only daughter of the King and Queen, is taking riding lessons in a quiet corner of Richmond Park. She seems to take to horseback naturally, and is already an accomplished rider.

Thence she differs from her brother, the heir to the throne, who, like his father, the King, does not care for horseback riding. The young prince prefers the sea to a horse, and doesn't like to take his riding lessons. He has been known to throw his arms around his horse's neck when the animal became skittish.

King George, although he rides each morning in Rotten Row for the benefit of his liver, is not a good horseman. His mount is always a gentle animal, guaranteed not to become excited and not to go faster than a dignified trot.

SCHROEDER LEFT MILLIONS

Baron's Heirs Must Pay Death Duty of \$2,400,000.

Bequeaths Chalice and Patent to King George in Return for Title Privileges.

London, July 30.—The late Baron Schroeder, the sale of whose art collection at Christie's established record prices, left an estate valued at \$10,400,000. Under the new budget the baron's executors will pay into the treasury \$2,400,000 as death and legacy duties.

As showing how the chancellor of the exchequer has increased the inheritance tax in his new budget it may be stated that if Baron Schroeder had died three years ago his estate would have paid only \$1,575,000 as death and legacy duties instead of \$2,400,000. The baron left \$150,000 to various charities. He was the head of the banking firm of J. H. Schroeder & Co.

His title was German, but King Edward permitted him to use it in England. Perhaps because of that privilege he bequeathed to King George a chalice and patent, or wafer dish, found near Dolgellau, in Wales, one of the rarest of Welsh archaeological treasures. It is expected that King George will present the baron's legacy to the British Museum.

How the Retail Shopkeepers Keep Shop in the Great City.

London Correspondence New York Sun.

Obligingness seems to be characteristic of the London shopkeepers; they will go to any length to please a customer. At a haberdashery in a busy street I tried one derby after another—"bowler" is the English designation—and then they offered to make one for me to the measure of my head with suitable crown and brim. The idea of having a derby hat made to order was so novel as to be startling, and would have been accepted were it not that I had knocked around in a straw hat until the eighth day of October. The shoemakers habitually make special lasts to the contour of each foot; the tailors take no end of pains; after a haberdashery has made shirts to measure he takes it for granted that he is to make collars also to measure, that sit properly on the throat. A young man at the jeweler's took the trouble to carry a watch that pleased him in his own pocket for three weeks to test its accuracy, and then frankly told me that as it had seemed as much as twenty seconds a day he could not recommend it. To the tobacconist I returned a box of cigars, saying that they were too strong. He asked me to come in a day or two, when he thought he would have some cigars just to my taste. I accepted the invitation, but on returning to my apartment noticed the same slight defect, and that the label was that of the box returned; the cigars, however, were mild and agreeable. At the time of the next purchase I was told that the same box, and the same cigars, but they had been subjected to a certain aeration that allayed their high flavor.

It is easy to understand why London speaks of shops and shopkeepers. There are not many of the retail establishments which we designate as stores, and the principal ones of these is a recent American enterprise. Many of the shops in which goods are retained have a depth of no more than twenty or thirty feet, and the stock is not very large. The shopkeeper makes what the customer wants or orders it from the manufacturer. The furnisher had but three suits of woollens of the required size, but telegraphed to the mill in Scotland for the remainder of the order. The stationer had but one box of the desired typewriter paper, but said that he would have the two other boxes the next day. This all seems to be a survival of the medieval period when artisans made the things used in a community as they were needed. In the United States we began at an early day to make things in large quantities by machinery, and all over the country we find things of all sorts ready made, ready to use, and ready to wear. In many of the London shops no attempt is made at attractive display, either in the windows or on the counters. This does not apply to the more pretentious fronts in Regent street, but even here the window dressing is seldom done with the care that produces such artistic results as in the show windows of the better establishments in the United States.

BIRDS DIFFICULT TO SHOOT.

Pheasant in Downward Flight, Teal and the Sand Grouse.

From Country Life.

We often hear the question discussed as to which is the most difficult bird in the world to shoot. The answer is usually given in favor of the pheasant descending with closed wings from a higher level of flight, though a few give the preference to the second barrel shot at teal scared by the discharge of a first barrel and darting upward and in any direction but that which is expected.

A bird which we have never seen mentioned, and which yet might take a high place in the category, is the sand grouse. It is not to be rated as an English bird of sport, but is familiar to shooters in the east, where it is shot as it comes fighting to water holes to drink. Its flight is something like that of a pigeon, with very swift curves and undulations, and in its case again, as in that of the Virginian quail, it is said that those who have acquired the knack can kill it with comparative certainty, which is the despair of the novice.

After all, perhaps our pheasant aeroplaning downward must still be given the highest marks for difficulty, for we hear of no one who presumes to say he has discovered any infallible knack by which a single shot can be brought off with any great assurance.

Order of the Garter on Both Legs.

From the Strand Magazine.

German lithographers recently reproduced an historical English picture in which King Edward wears the Order of the Garter. They dispatched a telegram after their proof had left them to send it back, as they found they had made a great mistake—they had only given the King one garter. The production went forth with the order on both legs!

Safe Crackers.

From the Catholic News.

"I am afraid some crackers are injurious to children," said the fastidious matron. "Have you any safe crackers?" "Madam," said the clerk, solemnly, "this is a grocery store. The State prison is ten blocks down."

KING'S